

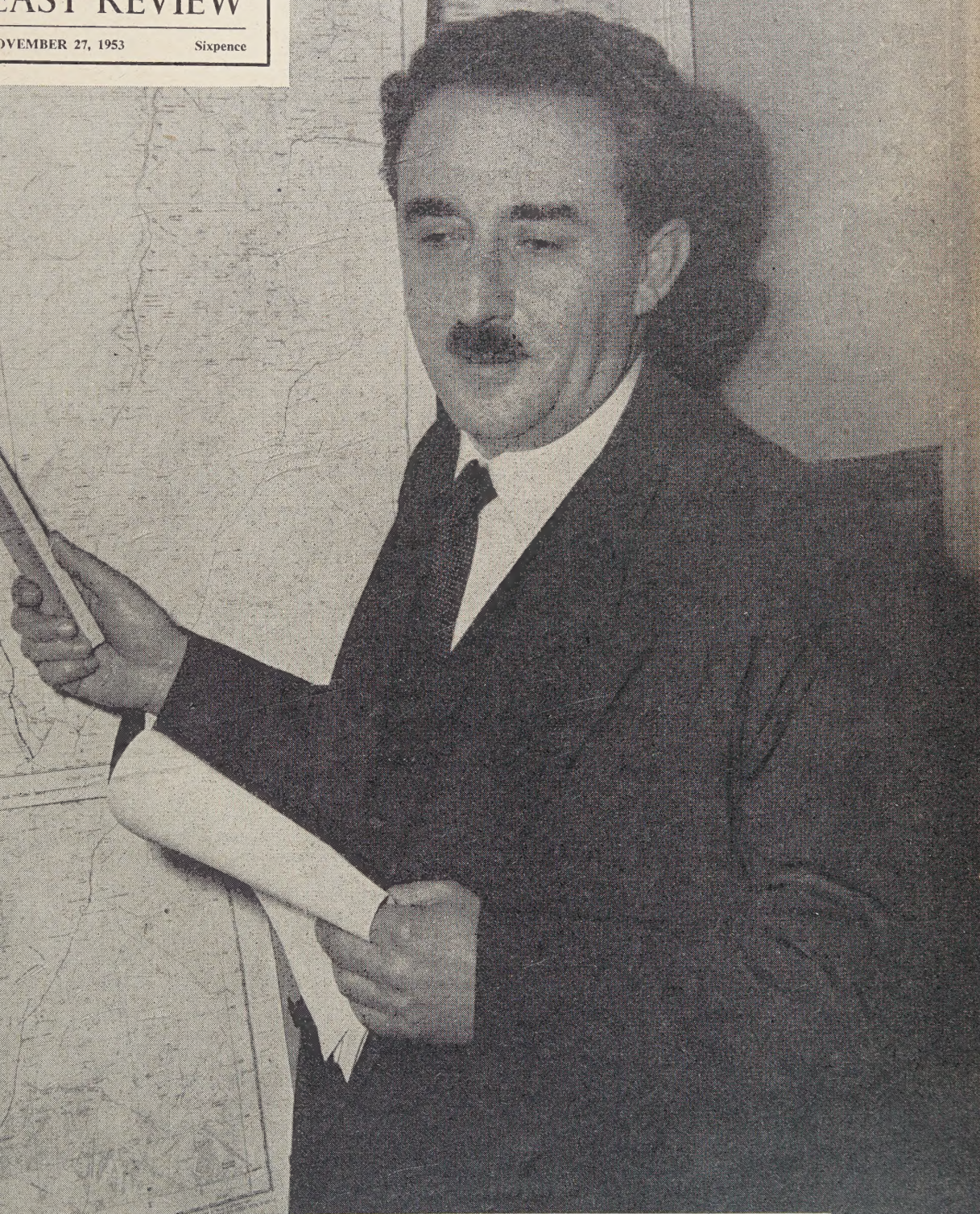
JEWISH OBSERVER

AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT—
NOMINATED AS BEN-GURION'S SUCCESSOR**

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Photo shows Foreign Minister Sharett, who was this week nominated to succeed Mr. Ben-Gurion as Premier, pointing to the Armistice demarcation lines.

—Photo Associated Press.

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WAITING FOR JORDAN

IN NEW YORK the Security Council censured Israel for the attack on Qibya; called on Jordan to ensure stronger control of the border; adopted a waiting attitude to Israel's invocation of the clause in the Armistice Agreement with Jordan which makes direct talks obligatory.

IN WASHINGTON Israel's Ambassador Eban discussed this new Israel move with Secretary of State, Foster Dulles, in a ninety-minute interview on Tuesday.

IN JERUSALEM the Israel Cabinet decided "as a final attempt" to invoke the obligatory Article 12 of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement which requires the Secretary-General to summon both parties to a conference; Premier Ben-Gurion denounced the U.N. Resolution in a six-minute broadcast to the Nation.

THE MAPAI CENTRAL COMMITTEE nominated Moshe Sharett to succeed Ben-Gurion as Premier, Pinhas Lavon as Defence Minister and Zalman Aranne as additional Mapai Minister.

A REPORTED INTERVIEW given by Premier Ben-Gurion in Tiberias in which he was quoted as saying "there are no Zionists left in the Diaspora," has created much interest in Israel.

THE CHIEF RABBI of the Commonwealth sent the good wishes of British Jews to the Queen; made an eloquent appeal for support of technical education in Israel; criticised the Zionist Federation for entering the field of education; denounced critics of the Jewish Marriage Laws in Israel.

COLONEL NASSER, Egypt's Deputy Premier, strongly criticised both Britain and the U.S. in two recent speeches; the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo later protested to Egypt's Foreign Minister.

IN LONDON the British Friends of the Haifa Technion raised £50,000 at their Inaugural Dinner on Tuesday over which Mr. I. M. Sieff presided; the Chief Rabbi, Sir Hartley Shawcross, M.P. and Lord Silkin supported the Appeal.

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION of Great Britain protested against the Resolution voted by the Security Council.



Eden and Dulles in London after drawing up initial Big Three condemnation of Israel.

ISRAEL CENSURED "ON THE EVE OF AN ISRAEL- JORDAN CONFERENCE"

—EBAN

Israel's efforts to put off the final vote of the Security Council on the Qibya attack and the border tension, has proved unavailing, cables *Our Special U.N. Correspondent*.

Similarly, Eban's last minute efforts to persuade the Powers to indicate in the Security Council Resolution their support for Israel's request for direct talks with Jordan, as laid down in Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement, also proved fruitless.

Nine in favour: In the late afternoon of Tuesday the Council proceeded to take a vote. Nine Governments supported the Resolution—Chile, Nationalist China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Pakistan, Greece, Denmark and Columbia.

The Soviet Union and the Lebanon abstained.

Shortly before the vote was taken the three Western Powers, Britain, France and the United States, inserted a new provision into their resolution. This provided that when General Bennike, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation reported back within three

months on the compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreement he took into account:

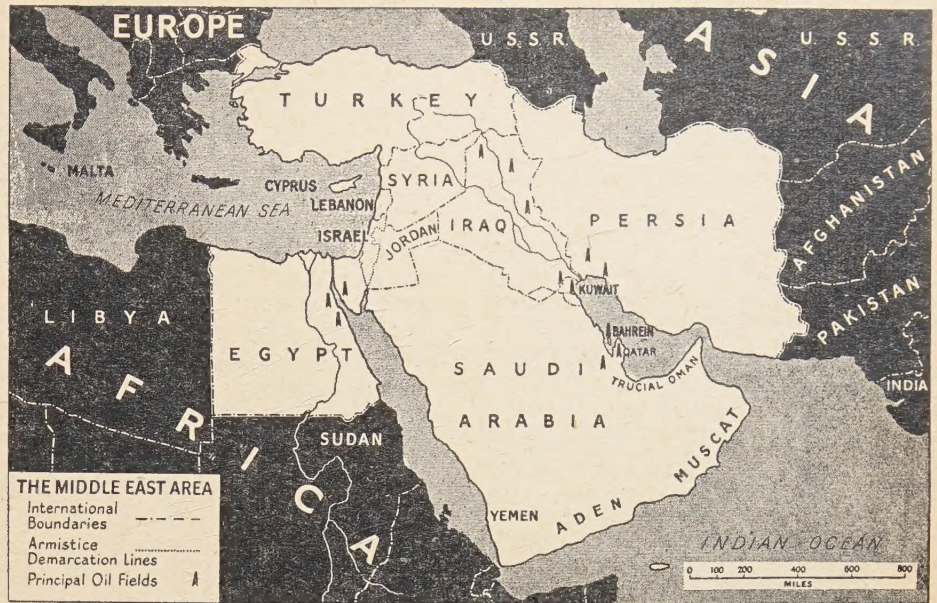
"any agreement reached in pursuance of the request by the Government of Israel for the convocation of a conference under Article 12 of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan."

This additional reference in the resolution (for full original text see page five) to the convocation of a conference between the two countries took note of the action by Israel on Monday in invoking Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement under which direct talks were mandatory when called for by one party—but it did not commit the Powers to any extent.

Eban sees Dulles: Before the vote, Ambassador Eban, who had flown direct from a conference in Washington with John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, told the Council that "we stand for the first time on the eve of a conference of Israel and Jordan representatives."

"Our intention is to engage with our neighbours in serious and concrete discussion of common concern to them and us," he said.

"Our experience has shown that we have never sat down with an Arab state without reaching agreement and that we have never reached agreement



"Aggressive" Israel surrounding Arab States.

with an Arab state without having sat down."

There were now two systems of political action before the Council, Eban added. These were the invoking of Article 12 by Israel, and the resolution presented by Britain, France and the United States which expressed the "strongest censure" of Israel for the raid on Qibya.

Israel's "bold leap": He contended the resolution was concerned primarily with violent and turbulent events of the past and offered no proposals of any kind but those which had proved ineffective in the past. In contrast, he said, the Israel course of action was a "bold leap into the future" which took the issue out of the realm of public debate and into channels of bilateral discussion.

There could be "no worse prelude" to the contemplated talks between Israel and Jordan than adoption by the Council of the British-French-American resolution, Eban said. It contained matters which were prejudicial to questions that might arise in the talks.

He pleaded with the Security Council to re-examine its course in the light of the Israel Government's criticisms and Israel's invoking of the Armistice Agreement provision making mandatory direct talks with Jordan.

Malik explains: Dr. Charles Malik, of Lebanon, the sole Arab representative of the Security Council, told reporters after the meeting: "There are elements in the resolution that are just and to that extent we are pleased. I shall underline those elements when I explain my vote of

abstention to the Council." There were, however, deficiencies in the resolution, he said, because it did not define compensation and punishment.

A spokesman for the Israel delegation commented: "The only constructive thing which has come out of the debate is the forthcoming conference. We hope the Jordanians will approach the conference with the large measure of statesmanship warranted by the seriousness of the situation."

Mr. Eban Goes to Washington: Earlier on Tuesday Eban had conferred with high United States officials in Washington for two hours—an hour-and-a-half with the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, and a half-hour with the Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Robert Murphy.

Eban told reporters after the meeting that he had explained to Foster Dulles "the importance" which the Israel Government attached to the proposed armistice discussions with Jordan.

[Resolution, Security Council Speeches, Ben-Gurion's broadcast and Eban's letter to U.N. General Secretary—see pages 5, 6, and 7.]

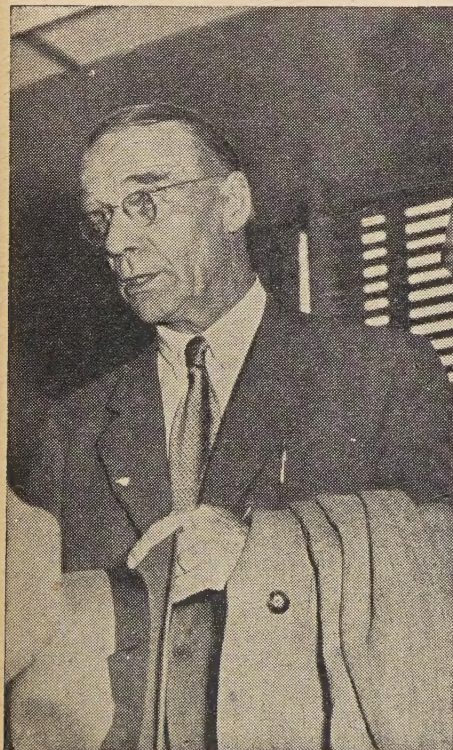
ZIONIST FEDERATION

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

In a statement issued on Wednesday afternoon, the Honorary Officers of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland said:

British Zionists consider the Security Council Resolution as one-sided and as prejudicial to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

(Continued on page 4)



Bennike—to report within three months.



Zionist Federation Chairman Janus Cohen—
"Appeal to British Government."

¶ The Resolution—while censuring Israel—has not found a word of reproach for the murders committed by Jordanians and other Arabs which have resulted in the death of more than 400 Jews.

¶ The Zionist Federation appeals to the British Government, which is in treaty relations with the Government of Jordan, to use its good offices for the adoption of all steps open to it with a view to the furtherance of understanding between the Arab States and Israel.

EGYPT

NASSER ATTACKS "U.S. IMPERIALISM"

Jefferson Caffery, the U.S. Ambassador has protested to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzy, at recent sharp criticism of United States policy by Colonel Nasser, Egypt's Vice-Premier.

In a speech at Minya el Kamh, Lower Egypt, at the inauguration of liberation rally headquarters there, Nasser had said:

"The so-called free world, particularly the United States, proclaim they are helping nations to attain self-determination and are helping underdeveloped countries to advance. We consider such talk as opium administered by the 'free world' to enslaved peoples so that they may remain under its domination and not seek liberation."

Common U.S. - British policy: He

recalled reports that the United States would grant Egypt loans to help implement constructive plans. "And yet fourteen months after the start of the Revolution Movement we have not yet seen any of this aid," he added.

"The United States is closely linked to its ally Britain, and both have one common enemy, namely Russia. The United States will not please us only to upset Britain. Do not believe the United States will help us. It is Britain's ally and both have a common pre-determined policy," Nasser concluded.

American diplomatic quarters in Cairo were gravely perturbed at Nasser's sudden attack. They feared it might adversely affect America's position in the whole Arab world. Reuter reported subsequently from Cairo. It was the first time a responsible Egyptian official had criticised the United States in that way.

More attacks: Colonel Nasser also said in a recent speech that Egyptians should rely on their own resources for agricultural and industrial development "because we shall accept neither loans nor subsidies from foreign countries."

The newspaper *Al Misri* commented: "It is crystal clear that the United States will give economic assistance only for a price—a high political price by which Britain would benefit."

The newspaper *Al Akhbar* said: "Reports of the United States offering Egypt loans for our productive social and cultural plans is a great lie." The newspaper said Colonel Nasser in his recent speeches had dealt with the situation in "a manner most appropriate for a fighter and a diplomat."

In a speech two days earlier, Nasser had said:

"There are 22 million Egyptians with a national income of £30 per head annually or one and a half pounds per head a month. In 50 years Egypt will have a population of 44 million.

"This great problem cannot be solved unless our country becomes at once agricultural and industrial. But we need foreign capital. That is exactly where imperialism fights against us.

"Do not expect assistance for your projects from here or there. Do not pin your hopes on the International Bank to build Sadd Al Ali dam. Do not count on any one to advance us a loan without naming his price.

"We have cultivated land which will give us enough wheat and rice to build the foundations. Let us rely on ourselves for five years, for as long as is needed to build the Sadd Al Ali dam, and your country will become economically independent."



Nasser—"a fighter and a diplomat."

AGRICULTURE

AMBITIOUS SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

A new seven-year plan for agriculture which will double the farming population and obtain a three-fold increase of irrigated land was announced by the Israel Ministry of Agriculture last Friday.

It will cost £250 million and \$170 million, and will require 40,000 more families to be settled on the land in the next five years.

Jewish Agency Settlement Department chief, Mr. R. Weitz, who is one of the authors of the plan, declared that among all branches of the national economy only agriculture could close the foreign currency gap caused by the import of food and of raw materials for the food industry.

Responsibility of Kibbutzim: Collective settlements, he said, must increase over the next few years by 11,000 agricultural family units, and expand their irrigation by 120,000 acres.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE

The Chief Rabbi has received the following telegram from Her Majesty The Queen in reply to his telegram of good wishes (see page 17).

"I and my husband sincerely thank you and the Jewish communities of the British Commonwealth of Nations for your kind message which was received with much pleasure.

—Elizabeth R."

ISRAEL AND U.N.

SHARETT—MAPAI'S CHOICE FOR PREMIER

After sitting in closed session through the night until the early hours of Tuesday morning the Political Committee of Mapai, the Israel Labour Party, largest party in Parliament, chose Mr. Sharett as its candidate to succeed Mr. Ben-Gurion. The decision has still to be ratified by the Party's Central Committee, but there is little doubt that it will be approved. Mr. Sharett will retain his Foreign Affairs portfolio, *cables David Kimche, our Jerusalem correspondent.*

The news that the Mapai Political Committee had unanimously named Foreign Minister Sharett as its candidate for the post of Premier did not come as a surprise to the Israel public. Neither did the other nominations: Pinhas Lavon as Defence Minister and Zalman Aranne as additional Mapai Minister in the Cabinet. Both had been "groomed" for some time for these posts.

Shadow over News: The news was in fact, almost overshadowed by the sudden tension which gripped political circles earlier on Monday after rumours had begun circulating in Jerusalem that the negotiations between Mapai and General Zionists had broken down. The immediate impetus of the rumours was the leading article in the Histadrut daily *Davar* which made it clear that Mapai was not contemplating any concessions on the principal points under negotiation.

"There is no justification in the General Zionist attempt to make political capital of Ben-Gurion's resignation," the paper reiterated. "On no account will Mapai agree that the General Zionists should now receive the posts of Deputy Premier and additional offices in other Ministries." The sharp tone of the article annoyed the General Zionists.

General Zionists Angry: The meeting called for Monday between the leaders of the two parties was cancelled. Angry General Zionists called for the cessation of the negotiations, "even if it means elections" as one of their leaders said.

All Monday afternoon the matter hung in balance. In the evening a sharp note of protest was delivered to the Prime Minister's house where the Mapai Political Committee was in session. In it the General Zionists questioned the value of continuing inter-party meetings in view of the *Davar* article.

A conciliatory reply from Mapai paved

the way for the renewal of talks between the parties on Tuesday. But tension continued and most daily papers were becoming pessimistic concerning the outcome of the talks. *Zmanim* even referred to the likelihood of elections.

Other Coalition Trouble: Mapai is also having trouble with other Coalition



Pinhas Lavon—Nominee for Defence Ministry.

partners. These have protested against the exclusive Mapai-General Zionist negotiations. They maintain that all questions pertaining to the future of the Coalition should have been discussed in a round table conference of all coalition parties and not by the two largest parties only. Both Mizrahi parties have refused to enter into direct negotiation with Mapai, insisting that all the parties concerned should participate in all negotiations.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON ARAB-ISRAEL TENSION

The Security Council opened its discussion last week on Arab-Israel tension when Britain, France and the United States tabled a resolution concerning the Jordan-Israel border situation.

Full text of the resolution is as follows:

"The Security Council, recalling its previous resolutions on the Palestine question, particularly those of July 15, 1948, August 11, 1949, and May 18, 1951, concerning methods for maintaining the armistice and resolving disputes through the Mixed Armistice Commissions. Noting the reports of October

27, 1953, and November 9, 1953, to the Security Council by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation and the statements to the Security Council by the representatives of Jordan and Israel.

¶ "(a) Finds that the retaliatory action at Quibya taken by armed forces of Israel on October 14-15, and all such actions constitute a violation of the cease-fire provisions of the Security Council resolution of July 15, 1948 and are inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the general armistice agreement and the Charter;

¶ "Expresses the strongest censure of that action which can only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both parties, in accordance with the Charter, are bound to seek, and calls upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future.

¶ "(b) Takes note of the fact that there is substantial evidence of crossing of the demarcation line by unauthorised persons often resulting in acts of violence and requests the Government of Jordan to continue and strengthen the measures which they are already taking to prevent such crossing.

¶ "Recalls to the Governments of Israel and Jordan their obligations under Security Council resolutions and the general armistice agreement to prevent all acts of violence on either side of the demarcation line.

¶ "Calls upon the Governments of Israel and Jordan to ensure the effective co-operation of local security forces.

¶ "(c) Reaffirms that it is essential, in order to achieve progress by peaceful means towards a lasting settlement of the issues outstanding between them, that the parties abide by their obligations under the general armistice agreement and the resolutions of the Security Council.

¶ "Emphasises the obligation of the Governments of Israel and Jordan to co-operate fully with the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation and to furnish such additional personnel and assistance as the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation may require for the performance of his duties.

¶ "Requests the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation to report within three months to the Security Council with such recommendations as he may consider appropriate

UNITED NATIONS

on compliance with, and enforcement of, the general armistice agreements, with particular reference to the provision of this resolution."

James Wadsworth—United States

Mr. James Wadsworth, the United States delegate, who was the first speaker, said that in joining with the other two Western Powers in sponsoring the resolution "the United States simply gives effect to the belief that the Security Council must sustain the general armistice agreement between Israel and Jordan."

Mr. Wadsworth told the Council that it was obvious that recent events had

brought the situation in Palestine "perilously close to a breach of peace."

"The Security Council as the primary body of the United Nations responsible for maintenance of International peace and security, must, in our opinion, deal effectively with this immediate and overriding problem," he said.

Israel and Jordan—A Clear Responsibility: The proposed resolution would have the Council find that the Quibya action was in violation of the cease-fire armistice agreement of the Charter.

"It is important in our opinion that there be no mistake as to the attitude of the Council to such action and the prejudicial effect which it can have on the progress towards peace. Lasting peace in the area is the goal towards which we must work," Mr. Wadsworth declared.

"The Security Council must, however, recognise that the Quibya incident is one among many things which are prejudicial to the establishment of peace in the areas," he continued, adding that in part "b" of the resolution the sponsors took note of the fact that violence was the common result of the failure to maintain the security of demarcation lines.

"We believe the Governments of Israel and Jordan have a clear responsibility for taking the strongest measures consistent with the law and order to see that, from their side, the demarcation lines remain inviolate."

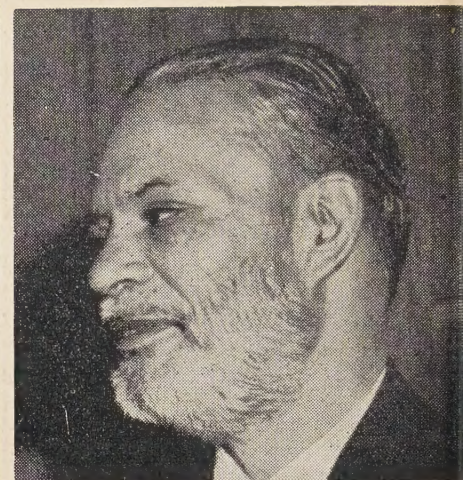
Grave Problems: "The United States realises there are grave and difficult problems which even the strictest compliance with the armistice agreements does not necessarily solve.

"We feel a deep concern with these basic and overriding problems and a sincere desire to be helpful in arriving at an equitable solution, but the established machinery for the maintenance of security in the area must be upheld and strengthened if these fundamental problems are to be solved in a spirit of justice and goodwill," he said.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb—United Kingdom

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British delegate, said the Council should place clearly on record its "very strong disapproval" of the Quibya action, which was "reprehensible." Such actions must inevitably create new obstacles to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb recalled that at an earlier Council meeting the Israel



Sir Zafrulla Khan—"Amend Three-Power Resolution."

delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, had referred to "guerilla war" conducted against Israel from Jordan.

"But I should perhaps put on record that I am quite unable to accept the account that Mr. Eban gave us of this problem," he commented.

The Council would wish to uphold the authority of General Bennike, U.N. Palestine Truce supervisor and give him any further help he might require. Sir Gladwyn Jebb said the proposal in the resolution that General Bennike should report back in three months seemed particularly important. He urged that the resolution should be voted on at the earliest possible moment.

A Jerusalem Meeting: "My Government," Sir Gladwyn Jebb continued, "hope that contacts between authorities on either side can continue and become more frequent on questions arising out of the armistice, but it seems that there is a great deal to be said for the view expressed the other day by the representative of Jordan that the most suitable place for such talks would be Jerusalem."

Dr. Hoppenot—France

Dr. Henri Hoppenot, of France, described the three Western Powers' judgment of the Quibya incident as "impartial and moderate."

He said the Council would be wise to recall the obligation both sides had in respect of the armistice agreement and to co-operate with General Bennike.

He supported Sir Gladwyn Jebb's call for an early vote. Anything said now could only be repetitive.

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Sir Zafrulla Khan—Pakistan

Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan, said responsibility for present difficulties in the Middle East clearly rested on those nations which voted in favour of the partition of Palestine.

"An era of conflict, and hostility, and bitterness with every form, shape, and degree of human suffering and misery was inaugurated, the responsibility for which does not rest upon Israel or the Arabs.

"It rests on every one of those who, by design or through persuasion or in ignorance, gave support to that which in conception was inequitable, in execution a horror, and the continuance of which spells an unending vista of conflict and suffering and misery."

He told the Security Council that Pakistan considered the British-French-United State resolution "unsatisfactory."

Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan particularly objected to the resolution's description of the raid as a "retaliatory action." It was "wholly inadequate and unacceptable," and gave an "element of justification and excuse" to the raid.

Pakistan would offer its suggestions for "strengthening" the Allied resolution later, he added.

The meeting was then adjourned.

BEN-GURION REPLIES

On Sunday night, in a six-minute broadcast over the Israel Broadcasting Service, Premier David Ben-Gurion criticised the draft resolution of the Western Powers for discriminating against Israel and for failing to call upon the parties concerned in the dispute to enter into direct negotiations for a final peace settlement, "the primary objective of the armistice agreements."

Mr. Ben-Gurion also said:

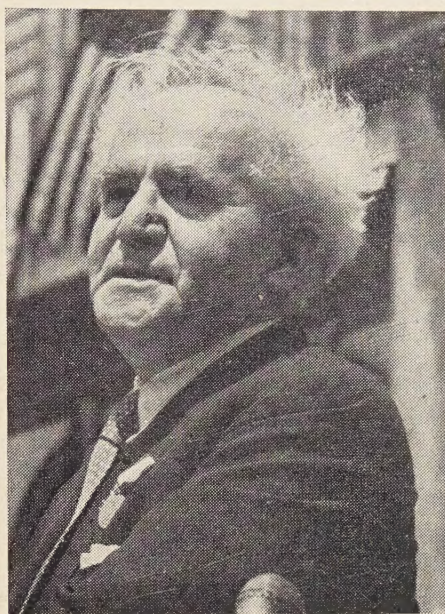
¶ His Government "must question the veracity" of the Bennike Report on Quibya;

¶ the draft resolution made "a clear discrimination between the blood of one people and that of another . . . the Powers by their silence condone in effect the murders committed by armed forces of the Kingdom of Jordan . . . (and) the Arab Legion both before the Quibya incident and since. . ."

¶ although not its express purpose, the draft resolution could not but encourage further attacks by Jordan armed bands and the Legion. Britain knew that the Jordan Government had not taken effective measures to prevent aggression

which, over four years, had caused death or injury to hundreds of Israelis of all ages. Britain could not divest herself of the responsibility her special position in Jordan entailed;

¶ the draft resolution is liable to uphold the rejection of peace by



Ben-Gurion—"I question the veracity of the Bennike report."

Jordan and the other Arab States; ¶ what the draft resolution defined as "unauthorised crossings of demarcation lines" was a guerilla war "planned and tolerated" by Jordan and other Arab Governments. The Government of Israel had given clear expression of its regret at the shedding of innocent blood. It would not be weakened in its resolve to protect the lives of its citizens.

ISRAEL REQUESTS DIRECT TALKS

In a last minute effort to persuade the Security Council to give priority to Israel's proposal for direct negotiations with Jordan, Abba Eban, Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations on Monday formally requested the U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, to apply Article 12 (Section 3) of the Armistice Agreement, which provides for compulsory direct talks between the two parties.

24 Hours Before Resumed Debate: The Israel move came only 24 hours before the Security Council was to resume the debate on the border.

The relevant section of the Armistice

Agreement states that either of the two parties may call upon the Secretary-General to convene a conference of representatives of the two parties for the purpose of reviewing or suspending any provisions of the agreement.

The same article stipulates that participation at such a conference is obligatory for both parties.

The Israel delegate, in his letter to Mr. Hammarskjöld, expressed his government's "deepest concern" at the present situation under the Armistice Agreement, and claimed that some most essential provisions of the agreement had been "persistently denied fulfilment."

He asked for the agreement to be reviewed "to attain implementation of all its provisions and objectives" and to avoid further peril to a precarious security situation.

"This Most Important Moment": Mr. Eban said he was empowered to discuss the time and place of the conference with the Secretary-General. He added: "My Government is confident that all governments will refrain from any action which might affect your convocation of the conference, and that everything will be done to create an atmosphere conducive to the success of the conference."

At a press conference at the United Nations headquarters, Mr. Eban said: "This is the most important moment in the history of the Middle East since the Armistice Agreement was signed in 1949."

He said it was "urgently necessary" to arrange a "process of direct connection" between Israel and Jordan.

Adoption of the three-power resolution by the Security Council "would aggravate tension and unrest in our area," he added.

Dulles To Be Consulted: Mr. Eban later saw Mr. Hammarskjöld and discussed with him the time and place for a conference with Jordan.

A United Nations spokesman said that the Secretary-General had no comment to make at this stage on the Israel letter which was being circulated to the Security Council and sent to the Jordan Government.

Later, an Israel delegation spokesman said Mr. Eban had discussed his move with Henry Cabot Lodge, chief of the United States delegation.

"Mr. Lodge told Mr. Eban that the step was of such importance that he would have to consult John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, before taking any action on it," the spokesman said.

COMMENT

IF THERE IS NO PEACE, WHAT THEN?

We have reached a critical position in Israel-Arab relations, when we must check our premises and reconsider most of our assumptions of the last five years.

Two events have happened in recent weeks which have emphasised the arrival of this crucial phase in Israel's foreign policy—the demonstrative withdrawal of Premier Ben-Gurion, and the world reaction to the unhappy and deplorable attack on Qibya.

This revision is a serious business. For at the end of it stands the grim question mark: Is Israel's quest for peace with her neighbours doomed, under all conditions, to a final frustration? If so, must not Israel face frankly the only possible alternative: the conclusive abandonment of the search for a settlement—with all its stark consequences?

If the problem of a peace settlement with the Arabs were only a matter of time and patience then it would be worth while to go on just waiting and hoping. This is what Israel has, in effect, practised for the past five years. It was possible only because of the hope that patience would produce its reward—a peace settlement.

But the circumstances have turned out otherwise. Peace seems further off than ever. The British and American Governments have recently and repeatedly assured the Israel Government that it would be worse than useless if they were to try and press the Arabs into direct negotiations, and that nothing could be expected from a similar initiative by the United Nations.

Israel, as the *Observer* put it last Sunday, could go on protesting and get nothing in return except more border incidents, and more threats. And all Israel can do, and should do, is grin and bear it. Unfortunately, international politics cannot be conducted on this self-effacing basis—not even by Israel. The risks involved in this “turning-the-other-cheek” policy are too grave.

If all avenues to peace are effectively blocked and there is no prospect of a change in the next two years, then Israel has to face the fact that there is likely to be only one alternative. She will have to abandon the vain policy of searching for a peace which the Arab States reject and which the Great Powers feel is beyond all practical possibility.

The impact of such a policy on the Middle East generally, on the Arab Refugees, and the Arabs in Israel especially, might be severe—but the Arab States and the Great Powers would have only themselves to blame if Israel now followed their example and also abandoned her search for a peaceful settlement.

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

Speaking at last week-end's annual conference of the Mizrahi Organisation, the Chief Rabbi, according to the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, urged that “not a single penny of Jewish Agency funds should be spent on Jewish education.” Support of such schools should be the responsibility of the Anglo-Jewish community, he said.

Zionists here will have read this statement with some surprise and regret. To say the least, this matter calls for considerable elucidation.

Let us underline what the Chief Rabbi does not oppose:

In his speech he approves of the activities of the Jewish Agency in conducting adult seminars for the study of Hebrew and Jewish classics.

The Chief Rabbi appears to have approved of the agreement regarding the Montefiore College at Ramsgate, whereby a considerable sum of money is being spent by the Jewish Agency annually to train teachers and Rabbis for the North African Jewish community.

Educational work among Jewish children in this country has also been carried out for a great many years by the Education and Youth Department of the J.N.F.

The Chief Rabbi has said that he is not unaware of the faults and gaps in Jewish education in this country. As a Zionist, he is well aware that from its very inception the Zionist Movement has advocated the introduction of Modern Hebrew education outside Israel. In an interview last week-end in Israel, Premier David Ben-Gurion declared that “without a strong Hebrew movement in the Diaspora, the whole Jewish nation would face assimilation.”

Had the Anglo-Jewish community, through its official institutions, been prepared to sponsor Jewish day schools or to make itself responsible for the addition of Modern Hebrew education to Jewish religious education there would, of course, be no need for Zionists as such to take a special interest in the matter, or to offer their help wherever such help is welcome. The Chief Rabbi must share our misgivings at the present state of Jewish education in this country. He has repeatedly deplored the present unsatisfactory conditions.

If then the Chief Rabbi accepts the need for Agency funds being spent on seminars, Hebrew studies and projects of this kind, surely he ought to welcome the Zionist Movement as a great and energetic ally in his campaign for the strengthening of Judaism, for the deepening of Jewish knowledge and for bringing Israel and Modern Hebrew education within the grasp of every Jewish child.

We venture to hope that these observations will clear up any misapprehensions which might have been created, and that it will be appreciated that the present state of Jewish education in this country warrants an alliance of all constructive Jewish forces to bring about a radical improvement.

IN THE NEWS

"THE JUGGLER": NO BAR

My curiosity was aroused by reports in the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail* last week that the new Kirk Douglas film, "The Juggler," which is concerned with modern Israel, had been banned by West End cinemas and the big London circuits. The implied suggestion was that the film was "pro-Israel" and that it gave "unabashed" propaganda for Jewish agricultural settlement life.

I spoke to Columbia Films who made the picture, but they could shed no light on the reasons for "The Juggler" having been denied a West End showing. It had already been released in the provinces, they said. However, the booking manager of a large circuit told me that it was unlikely that objections to the film were political.

It had been produced by Stanley Kramer, who had made such pictures as "The Men," "The African Queen," and "Moulin Rouge," he said. Although these were brilliant artistic achievements they had not been box-office successes. "The Juggler," with its unusual subject and treatment, was in a similar category, and with the shortage of available West End cinemas financial considerations might well have weighed against it.

But it was not true that the picture was "banned" in the London area. He knew that there were plans to show it in a number of East London cinemas in place of the normal circuit programmes,



Kirk Douglas and Milly Vitale in a scene from "The Juggler."

and he himself was hoping to book the film for his own circuit.

"The Juggler" opens a run in Central London on Sunday at the Berkeley Cinema, Tottenham Court Road.

A SWORD TO A SPADE

Viscount Samuel once said of Yigael Yadin, the former Israel Chief of Staff, that he "had turned a sword into a spade." How is this operation being carried out?

General Yadin, whilst remaining on the Israel Defence Force Reserve is now a research fellow of the Hebrew University. He has resumed his research on the history of warfare in Palestine in Biblical times, on which he originally embarked in 1945. With his interest in both spheres—archaeological and military—he hopes to be able to approach the subject in a new way, analysing the evidence from both viewpoints.

The subject embraces the study of army organisation, weapons, tactics and fortifications not only of the Israelites but also of the Egyptians, Hittites, Assyrians and Babylonians, in as much as is necessary.

General Yadin's main period extends roughly from the conquest of Canaan to the destruction of the First Temple. In

politico-social terms it shows the transition from a nomad tribal organisation to the State organisation under King David and his successors. In military terms it shows the transition from a primitive militia to an organised regular and territorial army. One of General Yadin's aims, he holds me, is to show the interaction of these two aspects of Israelite life.

Had his studies of the ancient Israelites' campaigns been of any help in those of more recent times, I asked General Yadin? He agreed to the extent that as topography was always an important military factor and that as this had not changed, his studies of ancient warfare in that area had, indeed, been of some value—in the same way as he hoped that his experience in the recent war in Palestine would aid him in his understanding of ancient war.

General Yadin also told me that he had been entrusted, in co-operation with the Archaeological Department of the Hebrew University, with the preparation for publication of the facsimiles and transliteration of the Dead Sea Scrolls acquired by his father, the late Professor Sukenik. He is also writing a critical commentary and introduction to one of the Scrolls—that entitled "The Battle of the Sons of Light and the Sons of



General Yigael Yadin—War Ancient and Modern.

Darkness." This is the earliest post-Biblical Hebrew military document. Some of its chapters might be compared to a contemporary "Field Service Regulations," General Yadin said.

SHOLEM ASCH TO LEAVE AMERICA

According to a news story published in the London *Daily Telegraph* last week, Sholem Asch, the 73-year-old Jewish novelist, has decided to leave the United States "permanently" for London because he has been the victim of Jewish intolerance in America.

Scholem Asch's so-called Christianity has been a raging topic with a handful of people and he has himself been given to attitudinising, but his claim that he has been persecuted has some foundation.

For example, a book, "The Christianity of Sholem Asch," by Chaim Liebermann, published by the Philosophical Library of New York, is described as "an appraisal from the Jewish viewpoint," but it consists almost entirely of emotional argument without critical logic, pepped up by abuse and insult. Here are a few random examples:

"This masterpiece of divine countenance (the Jewish people!) has been so daubed and smeared by Asch in his opus ("Moses") that we can well label the renovator "denizen of darkness." Of "East River," the author com-

ments, "the anti-Jewish stench of the book rises to the reader's nostrils." Also, "Asch joined the company of the literary detractors of the Jew: that way lies success."

"KING OF JEWS"

Nor is the criticism based on Asch's writings. His conduct as a human being is impugned in terms that are quite shocking.

"His (Asch's) duplicity soared to even greater heights when in 1929 he allowed himself to be elected to the Jewish Agency as a representative of Polish Jewry. . . . This will stand as the classical example of hypocrisy in the annals of Jewish literature . . . what could have been the motive. . . . Could it have been lust for notoriety, honour?"

The book makes the fanciful suggestion that Asch's ambition was to be made King of Israel! "... Asch must have lost hope of ever mounting the throne of King David. So, unable to become King of the Jews, he became a slave of the gentiles. . . . He thrust his people away for a mess of pottage and a handful of glory."

Asch is included in the company of "our Jewish backsliders, deserters and detractors," he says, and this is claimed to reflect "the reaction of the overwhelming majority of Jews all over the world."

It is disturbing that a respectable publishing house like the "Philosophical Library" should lend its name to so disgusting and unprincipled a book.

TRAVELLING VIOLIN

An English concert platform debut of unusual interest is that of the Russian-born South African violinist, Eugene Magid, who is best known in musical circles here for his playing on the B.B.C. Third Programme. His violin recital next Wednesday at Cowdray Hall will be the first public concert of a mature and gifted musician who has carried his violin (and collected triumphal notices) through eleven countries.

Eugene Magid is a product of the Hungarian school of violin-playing, having left his home in Johannesburg to study at the Budapest Academy. He subsequently gave concerts in Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest, Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Milan and Rome, and played with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra for several months. He told me that he had found Israel an ideal country for music ("all the violinists with the Israel Philharmonic are brilliant

musicians") and regretted that he had to leave the country because the climate had not agreed with him.

As for music in Britain, Mr. Magid confirmed what many musicians are observing. There has been a remarkable development in musical taste here since the war, some of the credit certainly being due to the influence of the Third Programme.

On Wednesday, he will play compositions by Bloch, Mozart, Vivaldi, Kochanski and others.

COLD WAR TARZAN

There is fresh news of the cultural war between the United States and the Soviet Union for the affections of the Israeli reader. The United States Information Services have announced a virtual subsidy for Hebrew translations of American books published in Israel.

Worried by the news that 19,000 parcels of low-priced Russian books had been shipped from Odessa to Haifa, Wilford J. Kramer, the U.S. Public Affairs Officer in Israel, announced that 120 titles of American books have been approved for publication under a scheme which takes the headache out of publishing for Israeli book-firms. The approved list of books is headed by Tarzan—all the twelve volumes of the jungle-man's adventures. "Anything aiding the United States Information Services' programme by contributing to an understanding of the U.S. or any phase of American life qualifies," the cultural officer of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv said.

Hamazkir writes:

ALFRED KLEE

I should like to pay a brief tribute to the memory of my old friend, Dr. Alfred Klee, who died just ten years ago in a concentration camp in Holland. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Zionist Movement and one of the most intimate friends of Herzl and Wolffsohn. I first met him at the Zionist Congress in 1903 in Basle, when I was impressed by his brilliance as a speaker. A lawyer in Berlin, by profession, he was a delegate at many Congresses, and his outstanding abilities secured his election to the "Actions Committee" when he was only twenty-four. He was a man of genial disposition, whose company I much enjoyed when I lived in Berlin before the First World War.

He held many leading positions in German Jewry, and represented the Berlin community on the Council of the Jewish Colonisation Association.

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ISRAEL

HISTADRUT AND THE STATE

WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP ?

From Yaakov Morris

Beginning in 1925 as a small Trade Union Federation with a membership of only a few thousand, Israel's Histadrut has become the most powerful labour organisation in the Middle East. That it should develop in so backward an area at all is in itself a remarkable achievement. It can only be explained within the context of Zionism, for unlike other countries where the labour movement developed out of an indigent working class, the Histadrut has had the twofold role of both creating that class by immigration to the National Home and defending its standard of life.

As all other groups within Zionism, it has been an immigration movement leading the Jewish masses from the Diaspora to Israel, and there creating the conditions for their economic (and therefore class) absorption.

Only this unique role can explain why the Histadrut, far from fearing the challenge of immigrant labour to its members' wages and conditions, has at all times encouraged it. This presents a striking comparison with many Trade Union organisations in countries where immigrants have entered in large numbers. In the U.S.A. and Australia, for example, the Trade Unions were amongst the sharpest opponents of large-scale immigration. But in Israel no section of the nation was more psychologically prepared and better materially equipped for *Kibbutz Galuyot* (Ingathering of the Exiles).

Vast Membership Increase: As a result of this, and the huge labour economy at its command, the Histadrut has numerically increased its membership in direct proportion to the expansion of Israel's population. By the beginning of 1953 it had grown to 503,000, or no less than one third of the country's inhabitants.

Even more striking is the fact that this means that over 60 per cent. of Israel's population comes within its influence. And this has been achieved *without in any way depressing existing living standards and conditions of organised labour.*

On the contrary, this period has recorded a marked increase in wage scales and real purchasing power of the work-

ing class. For example, the average wage in industry is now around I£150 per month, or an increase of nearly 100 per cent. and this figure does not include overtime earnings, production bonuses, etc.

Not only have improvements been won in the wage field, through a system of automatic increases by which wages are tied to the cost-of-living index, but they have also been expressed in a whole series of new labour legislation which has been passed by the Knesset. Among these improvements has been the raising of minimal annual paid leave to fourteen days, and the improvement of various social security schemes.



Arab workers engaged in road-making.

Effects of Immigrant Labour: Despite these remarkable achievements, the tremendous influx of new membership has created a number of difficult problems for both the Histadrut and the country as a whole. Among them is the effect upon Israel's economy of paying the immigrant worker on the same wage-scale as the veteran; for the low productivity of the new immigrant, and his lack of skill, have been one of the most important reasons for the country's inflation and its failure to increase rapidly the volume of exports.

At the same time, one of the main consequences of the Ingathering has been its adverse effect upon the country's vocational distribution. For example, the number of Histadrut members engaged in agriculture dropped from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. in the years 1948 to 1952; in industry from 25 per cent. to 19 per cent. in the same period. In addition, the ratio of manual to non-manual workers changed from 69.5 per cent. and

30.5 per cent. in 1948 to 67.4 per cent. and 32.6 per cent. in 1952.

These unhealthy changes have been due in part to the country's emphasis upon building, housing, public works and the decline of the citrus industry. (In 1948 some 10.5 per cent. of Histadrut workers were engaged in building and public works against 21 per cent. in 1952.) This is by no means the entire explanation. The reluctance of many of the new immigrants to enter agriculture, even when faced with the alternative of unemployment in the city, is an additional and equally potent reason.

Changes in Wages Policy: As a result of these problems a fierce struggle has developed within the Histadrut over wages policy. The majority have been pressing for a new system of payment related to production and it has now been decided to introduce a minimum basic wage plus bonuses to be determined by output.

Although the opposition fought this proposal, on the grounds that it would lead to "sweatshop conditions" and "competition between workers," the majority won its point both for national and trade union reasons. On the one hand it pointed out that the country could no longer afford a situation whereby low productivity was being rewarded by unjustifiably high wages. It was also able to prove that in all countries the introduction of piece rates has resulted in an overall increase and rise in living standards, as well as providing a direct incentive to unskilled labour to become skilled.

The system which has been operative to date, whereby wages were automatically adjusted to rises in the cost-of-living index, has recently come under fire from the Manufacturers' Association. It is now clear that this issue will be one of the main storm centres in the industrial field.

In taking this decision, the Histadrut has not failed to stress that one of the most important reasons for low productivity in the country has been inefficiency of industrial management. This has been further encouraged by a cost-plus system which meant that, regardless of production costs and quality of output, the industrialists were guaranteed a fixed rate of profit above and beyond cost price. This practice has been condemned both by the Histadrut and economists as being obsolete, inefficient and detrimental to the country's economy.

(Continued on page 12)

A second feature of present Histadrut policy in the battle to increase production, has been its decision to press for Joint Production Committees in industry. In fact, in those factories where this has already been introduced a marked improvement in both output and quality of goods has been recorded. These results are gradually convincing employers, whose first reaction was irrevocable opposition, that such Committees are of unmistakable benefit.

"From Town to Village": Alongside its activity in the industrial field, the Histadrut has been sponsoring a new movement to redress the transformed vocational balance amongst the country's working population. "From Town to Country" project, whereby it hopes to induce city workers to move to rural occupations and environment, has so far enrolled 20,000 people. Of these, 50 per cent. have already moved to *Kibbutzim* and *Moshavim*, whilst the remainder await the provision of accommodation and land.

This project is also an anticipatory measure against the threatening increase of unemployment. Recent figures already show such an increase due to the lack of funds for public works and housing.

In addition, the scarcity of foreign currency has resulted in a shortage of raw

materials thus preventing industry from working at full capacity.

Failure to Attract Youth: One of the fields in which the Histadrut has far from succeeded since *Kibbutz Galuyot* began, is in the organisation of working youth. Although its Working Youth Federation (*Noar Oved*) has increased its membership to 30,000, this is by no means commensurate with the increase of this age group amongst the population.

Noar Oved has in the past functioned as the trade union organisation of working youth, and at the same time provided an extensive network of vocational training centres, evening classes, agricultural training groups, cultural activities, etc. In this sense it has been a leading pioneer organisation influencing young people towards colonisation on the land and entry into basic industry.

It has met with a reaction ranging from passivity to hostility in its endeavours to propagate agricultural pioneering, as has been the case amongst Israel's other pioneer youth organisations. In consequence, recent decisions have been made to step up activity in *ma'abarot* and new immigrant centres, extend vocational training facilities and the drive to recruit youth in greater numbers.

Religious and Arab Workers Join: Amongst the successes gained by the

Histadrut in the past few years has been its successful negotiations with the religious trade unions of *Poalei Mizrahi* and *Poalei Agudat Israel*. For a considerable period these stood outside its framework, had their own labour exchanges and often competed with the Histadrut over work agreements and conditions.

Their entry into the Histadrut represents a great victory for organised labour and a further consolidation of its position in the country. With the implementation of this agreement, and the decision

to admit Arab workers to its Trade Unions, 85-90 per cent. of all workers in Israel will now be included in the Histadrut.

This latter step, whereby 10,000 Arab workers have entered the Histadrut, is a major development of the past five years. For decades a discussion has been carried on as to whether it would be better for the Arab workers to have their own separate unions, affiliated through the Brit, or whether they should individually join the existing Jewish unions.

The decision to adopt the latter policy, for which many members fought for years, has been welcomed throughout the labour movement. Through it, it is hoped that not only will the living standards of the Arab worker be brought up to that of his Jewish counterpart, but that it will do much to strengthen the patriotism and democratic outlook of Israel's largest national minority.

Internal Changes—Foreign Relations: In recent years a change in the balance of power has occurred within the trade unions. This has been evidenced by the growing strength of *Mapai*, and the concomitant loss of support for the left-wing *Mapam*. In recent elections in the Engineering and Metal Workers Unions regarded hitherto as *Mapam* strongholds, *Mapai* won a majority for the first time. In other, and larger, unions the latter has increased its strength as well.

Reflecting these internal changes have been parallel developments in the outside relations of the Histadrut. In line with Israel's foreign policy, it has severed connections with the Russian-dominated W.F.T.U., whilst avoiding direct link up with the Western Federation where it holds observer status. This change was hotly contested by the opposition, but the *Mapai* policy prevailed.

Summing Up: Thus, after five years of Statehood, the Histadrut has emerged as the predominant single force in Israel's internal life. Its Trade Unions are the highest expression of voluntary organised labour in the world.

They have displayed their strength by raising the standard of living of the working class at a time when hundreds of thousands of new immigrants surged into the country. They also have shown an increasing responsibility for Israel's vital economic needs.

In fact at present, as in the past, Israel's labour movement stands in the forefront of the nation in its struggle for independence, particularly today when that struggle has shifted to the economic plane.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JORDAN VALLEY PLAN: A CRITICISM

Sir,—May I add some comments to your account (on October 30) of the new Jordan Valley Plan published by U.N.?

The plan itself is on the right lines. I have always held that the Western Powers must back schemes which assume—or at least do not deny—the ultimate possibility of joint working. The reason is simple; this is the only way of using the waters to the full, and the people of the Valley, Arab and Jew, will need every drop they can get. Both the Israeli Coastal Plain Project (Hays-Savage) and the Bunger plan for the Yarmuk went against this principle. The new U.N. plan, compiled by the T.V.A., accepts it, as did the Murdoch-MacDonald plan.

The plan is also right in accepting the principle that the waters of the Jordan River belong to the lands of the Jordan Basin. This is a long-established axiom; how else could it be?



Working on these principles, the plan then plots out the areas reasonably capable of irrigation within the Valley, Israeli or Arab.

These are qualitative characteristics of the plan and they are right. Where the plan strays is in going arbitrarily to the quantitative stage, in calculating the amounts of water which the plan would give to Jordan, Israel and Syria; in implying that there are quantitative shares which must flow automatically from purely technical calculations once the basic principles are accepted. This is not so. Jordan could use far more than the water "allocated" to her under the plan; so could Israel; so, no doubt, could Syria. The factors which must determine the proportionate shares are politico-legal; it was an error of tactics to try to pretend that they are technical.



Moreover, the shares are wrongly based. As your account says (page 14) the plan would give—

Jordan—	774	million	cubic	metres	p.a.
Israel—	394	"	"	"	"
Syria—	45	"	"	"	"

The error lies in including within those quantities waters which cannot possibly be regarded as being in dispute—waters of springs, wadis and wells whose ownership cannot be in doubt. Before the proportionate shares implicit in the report can be seen (and before, therefore, they can be discussed) waters not in dispute must be subtracted. Before that can be properly done, one serious and inexcusable defect in the report will need to be put right. All the water measurements and hydrological data are hopelessly out of date. I cannot imagine why the U.N.R.W.A. experts have failed to



A stretch of the Jordan River in Israel.

collect and compile up-to-date records. None of the main series of records dates later than 1946 and much of the basis of calculation and record is taken from my 1938 report—now fifteen years old. It is unforgivable that important studies should still be quoting my ancient measurements; they should be as dead as mutton by now.

These technical defects can be put right. They do not affect the general merits of the principles the report embodies. But a great mistake was made in trying to get the four States to commit themselves so precipitately. Even if they were all the best of friends and all anxious to get down to a joint scheme, it would take several years of hard bargaining in joint session to arrive at any kind of comprehensive agreement. Nevertheless, they might be expected to agree between themselves that each should go forward in the meantime to a limited extent. This is provided for by Stage I of the plan. It would have been wiser of Mr. Eric Johnston to limit his immediate negotiations to this alone, a stage which requires no agreement for joint working and no commitment about ultimate proportionate shares, but requires only that the States concerned should not actively oppose those parts of Stage I which relate to the others.



Here the onus lies squarely on Israel. She has opposed a Yarmuk diversion for the Eastern Ghor for the Arabs, being able to do so because it would need a diversion weir with one end in Israel; yet she has herself started a diversion from the upper Jordan. She has been using her physical power of territorial control to obstruct Arab irrigation while promoting her own. She would get more sympathy on her own diversion works

if she ceased obstructing the Yarmuk diversion for the Arabs.

Launceston Place, W.8. *M. G. Ionides.*

[Mr. Ionides is a foremost authority on Jordan water resources and is the author of a detailed and comprehensive report on the Jordan region.—Editor, J.O.M.E.R.]

SHNAT SHERUT EXTENSION

Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the Shnat Sherut Scheme has been extended from one year to 18 months. This extension of the period of service allows for the introduction of an Ulpan (Hebrew Seminar) lasting 5 months, where participants work half a day and the other half of the day is devoted to the study of Hebrew. This has been introduced in order to enable the Shnat Sherut members to integrate more gradually into the life of the country and get accustomed to the changes in climate and work.

It may interest your readers to know that the Shnat Sherut Executive has put at the disposal of young Zionist societies, Jewish clubs, and Synagogue social centres a number of scholarships, to be awarded to young Jewish people who have rendered service to the community, and thus give them the opportunity and privilege of going on Shnat Sherut.

May I add at the same time that Hebrew classes and singing and dancing circles are held every Monday and Thursday evening at 7.30 p.m. at 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. These classes are open to all.

A. I. Eisenstat,
Director.

Shnat Sherut,
77 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1

BOOKS

IBN SAUD—A CRITICAL VIEW

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AWAKENING ARABIA: KING IBN SAUD, THE LAST BEDUIN KING OF ARABIA, by Daniel van der Meulen, pp. 184. (H. Meulenhoff, Amsterdam—in Dutch).

Serious concern over the future of Saudi Arabia after the death of Ibn Saud is expressed by the former Netherlands Minister in Jeddah, Daniel van der Meulen, in a book which was published in Holland a few weeks ago.

Mr. van der Meulen served as Netherlands Consul in Jeddah from 1926 to 1931, and again as Chargé d'Affaires and afterwards Minister from 1939 to 1952. Because of the vast numbers of Muslim pilgrims to Meccah from the Dutch East Indies, Holland used to have a special representative in Jeddah, who had to be an Arabist.

Like Philby in his "Arabian Jubilee," but much more explicitly, van der Meulen is of the opinion that Ibn Saud "achieved much but perhaps failed in even more." Notwithstanding his very real achievements in earlier years, he was the last of a bygone period and did not build what would be able to survive in the future. He had no answer to the many problems of the present period, so that Saudi Arabia is administratively and spiritually unprepared for its contact with the modern world.

He also failed to raise his voice in the great spiritual and political crisis that followed the Second World War, as well as in the Palestine problem, and he lacked the vision of the true religious reformer. He was inadequate to meet the full responsibility of his position, nor did he enlist the aid of those who could assist him to fulfil his responsibilities. And he failed to prepare his sons adequately for the difficult task that would await them on his death.

In the Second World War, Ibn Saud was almost the only one among his entourage who was not pro-German, though even he strongly disapproved of the Nuremberg trials. As a result of his death Germany's chances of increasing its influence in Saudi Arabia will be greatly enhanced.

Much of van der Meulen's book is devoted to a criticism of the havoc American money and American methods are causing in what was recently still a

Beduin country. Without having the true benefit of Saudi Arabia at heart, the Americans irresponsibly and obligingly fulfil every wish and whim of the Saudi Arabian princes, even when these are bound to bring ruin upon the country.

The enormous influx of new wealth is used for importing unnecessary consumer goods.

The large-scale boring of water wells to irrigate pleasure gardens wastes the underground water that has been stored for centuries.

The introduction of expensive American foods undermines the native date cultivation.

The fleets of American motor-cars spell the end of camel breeding, and hunting-parties by jeep cause the extermination of rare animal species.

Regarding the Palestine conflict, Mr. van der Meulen has always held the view that the Jews have no right to Palestine and have inflicted a serious injustice upon the Arabs. He holds that during their meeting in the Suez Canal early in 1945 President Roosevelt definitely promised Ibn Saud his aid for the Palestine Arabs, and that only Roosevelt's death prevented him from implementing the undertaking.

On the other hand, Ibn Saud, in his view, was too much tied to the United States by links of gold and oil, and "the failure of the Arab League towards Palestine was such that he could not very well continue to blame the United States for not having helped them more."

In a conversation with the author, on the eve of his meeting with President Roosevelt, Ibn Saud voiced violent anti-Jewish sentiments, quoting the Koran in support of his view that they were an abject and cursed race and that they had harmed every country which had given them hospitality.

Of Philby—whose "Arabian Jubilee" van der Meulen only saw after completing his own manuscript—he is strongly critical on moral and religious grounds.

REFERENCE

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1952; 981 pp., with Index (H.M. Stationery Office). £4-10s.

This is the sixth of the annual volumes published by the United Nations to provide a detailed record of U.N. work, and that of its specialised agencies, during the period under review. It is by its very nature an immensely varied and comprehensive work ranging over Korea, the peace negotiations, the India-Pakistan question, Palestine and

(Continued page 15, foot col. 1)



Characteristic royal feast for American visitors. King Ibn Saud (third from left) at banquet at which 280 roasted sheep, 2,000 chickens, 5,000 eggs and a roasted camel were consumed.

SABRA WRITING AND THE ARABS

By JUDD L. TELLER

(By arrangement with the "Middle East Journal," Washington)

Israel's young intellectuals include a number of supporters of the Fertile Crescent concept of the whole area as a self-contained entity, independent of any larger imperial framework. One explanation for this support among some *sabra* political writers is that it expresses the *sabra's* desire to be integrated into the region; another, that he seeks new attachments to compensate for his current detachment from global Jewry.

The first reason—whether the Fertile Crescent is laudable or not—is an augury of Israel's determination to participate in the shaping of things to come in the Middle East; the second reason disturbs those concerned with the continuity of global Jewry and Judaistic cultural traditions.

Some Israelis concerned both with the political importance of Israel's integration in a regional framework and with the spiritual continuity of Jewry, have presented a substitute for the Fertile Crescent—one based not on the Arab desert, but on the kinship of the Mediterranean states of Lebanon, Israel, Greece and Italy, whose cultures have

mixed with Hebrew culture. This concentration on the Mediterranean nations, with their western cultural traditions, is also intended as a means to provide a closer relationship between Israeli culture and the global Jewish culture, the latter of which is essentially a western culture.

* * *

The *sabra's* region-consciousness is, for him, the way out of a psychological trap. The *sabra's* trap is his self-centredness. His writing is the most self-centred in all Hebrew literature. However, it has nothing of the nature of America's gigantic Thomas Wolfe, nor of Hebrew literature's Yosef Hayim Brenner (1881-1921) and Micah Yosef Berdichevsky (1865-1921), whose self-centredness did not, like the *sabra's*, exclude the world. On the contrary, they embraced the globe and were unable to contain themselves, and their senses and intellect were deluged by all that poured in on them. These older writers lived in an area larger than their allotted time-space.

Sabra writing deals with the past two decades only, and treats those years as if they were a time unto themselves, hermetically sealed off from past and present universal time. Events in Palestine that happened concurrently to others than the *sabra* are largely disregarded in *sabra* literature, and in its novels the elders are treated as mere trespassers.

* * *

What has happened to the *sabra* is unimportant if unrelated to the fascinating whole. He smuggled weapons past British sentries on the roads to Jerusalem, was aroused to love, fought tenaciously in the Independence War, and, on discharge, nursed resentments common to all veterans before they adjust to civilian status.

All of this can have great meaning if depicted against universal time—the yearnings of infinite generations for the restoration of Zion, the horrors that poured down upon European Jewry, the mysticism of the in-gathering of the dispersed. But this, the *sabra* fails to do.

A striking failure, in this regard, is Moshe Shamir's first and best novel, which established his reputation. His

story of an adolescent, the son of Kibbutzniks, falls flat because the *sabra* "hero" is cast in disproportionate scale to the sociological history of the kibbutz, which is rooted in complex traditions—in Tolstoyanism, Hassidism, and in the several rebellions of the emancipated Jew; in his rebellion against the ghetto imposed by external police authority and against the ghetto imposed from within by rabbinical strictures; and in his mutiny, jointly with others, against feudalism, monarchy and tyranny and for the brotherhood of man.

The success and failure of the *kibbutz* is not that of Zionism alone, but of the western world whose leading thinkers for several generations contributed towards the ideas which were the mortar and bricks of the utopian settlements. Nothing of this, however, comes true in the novel. All that Shamir is concerned with is a mediocre young *sabra*.

* * *

Literature must communicate with forces outside itself if it is to preserve its power of articulation. It is impossible for the *sabra* to break out of his shell, unless he attaches himself to something larger than himself. Unwilling or unable for the time being to communicate with the mainland of Jewry, he hopes to find gratification by communicating with a regional myth. Only regional homogeneity can sustain regional mysticism, and in the Middle East the diverse still exceeds the homogeneous.

This region-consciousness is reflected also in the treatment of the Arab in *sabra* literature which bespeaks the wrongness of war coupled concomitantly with the rightness of Israel. Most *sabra* books—particularly by S. Yizhar, the most exacting of the young novelists, and Uri Avinerik, the sensationalist purple-prose war diarist—are notable for their apparent absence of hatred for the enemy; indeed, for their feeling of compassion for him and for their desire to live in peace with him.

* * *

Of course, this attitude is atavistically Judaistic, in the tradition of a people that has been warred against but has never warred in two thousand years. It also betrays an affection for the Arab which is either the source or the result of region-consciousness. Modern Hebrew literature has, in fact, never been anything but sympathetic to the Arabs.

Although plagued by attacks from

(Continued from page 14)

Morocco, among the top political problems under recent discussion, to such matters as world food supply, the status of women, education and aviation.

In so encyclopaedic and authoritative a work of reference it is impossible to single out individual activities and discussions. The book is intended to be consulted and sets an admirable standard of factual reporting. Much of the work with which the book is concerned is in a state of transition, but it serves to emphasise the immensely important and unpublicised business of committees on such subjects, for example, as Human Rights, Freedom of Information, International Criminal Jurisdiction and other matters of a similarly marginal kind. The world's business, if often impeded, goes on, would be the general conclusion gained after studying the Year-book.

The book is fully documented and indexed and is indispensable for groups and societies who are concerned with international matters. It should certainly be available in all public libraries.

E. L.

hostile neighbours, the early Jewish settlers at the turn of the century, were nonetheless so captivated by their "Ismaelite cousins," that they quickly learned his tongue, copied his headdress, acquired his food habits, and affected other of his manners. There was bravado in this, of course. Short story writer Moshe Smilansky, author of sentimental tales from Arab life and with the decorative quality of Persian rugs, was literary spokesman for these celebrants of Arab patriarchalism.

When the first Mufti violence against the Jews occurred in 1920, a restrained silence about the Arabs set in in Hebrew literature and it continued until the establishment of the State of Israel. The two communities lived side by side, with no intercommunication, like planets suspended in space. While the Mufti bands were demolishing Jewish pioneer homesteads, the Hebrew writers could not celebrate the Arab, nor, differentiating between politician and peasant, could they denounce him. Hence, they bridled their tongues and kept silent, which in itself implied definite moral instruction to their successors.

This incessant silence was broken only after the establishment of the State of Israel. Today there is no more eloquent

spokesman for the Israel Arab than fifty-two year old Nathan Alterman, educated in Tel Aviv, an impassioned humanist, and one of Israel's leading poets.

Sabra war literature began to roll off the presses even before the armistice agreements with the Arab States were signed and has projected more Arab characters than all of modern Hebrew literature before it.

* * *

This interest in the Arabs is accounted for by many factors, among which notably are: (a) the meeting of Jews and Arabs in Israel after years of detached proximity; (b) the influx of Oriental Jewish immigration which has whetted Israeli interest in the culture from which these have come; and (c) the *sabra's* general region-consciousness.

His region-consciousness, as already pointed out, is an effort to compensate for his alienation from the *Golah*, or world Jewry. This alienation would surely have been less complete had European Jewry survived World War II and subsequent events and had retained its pre-war status as a great centre of Hebrew culture. European Jewry, until

a little more than a decade ago, had been a market for Hebrew books and a producer of vigorous Hebrew writing. Before 1920, Odessa was the axis of *Golah* Hebrew culture; in the 1920's the centre shifted to Berlin; and only when Hitler broke on the horizon did the writers settle in Palestine. The Hebrew language high schools in Poland, Lithuania and Latvia continued, until 1939, to graduate annually thousands of potential Hebrew book readers.

Had these centres survived, the *sabra*, for reasons of self-interest, would have endeavoured to produce works saleable and applaudable in the *Golah*. He might even have sought to imitate *Golah* writers. Of course, there still

are people outside Israel who write Hebrew books, but there are few among them of stature. There are still Hebrew readers across the globe, but there is not a single concentrated Hebrew book market anywhere outside Israel, capable, as yet, of considerably supplementing the Israeli book market.

A deliberate effort has been undertaken to arouse the *sabra* to take interest in the larger body of Jewish and world literature. The magazine *Bechinot* has been tutoring the young writers in the elements of their craft. *Mosad Harav Cook*, the religious publishing house. *Mosad Bialik*, publisher of fine editions of Hebrew classics and translations of world classics, *Am Oved* and *Sifriyat Poalim* have been assiduous in providing the Hebrew reader with the best in fiction, poetry, political science and philosophy from all literatures. *Am Oved* and *Sifriyat Poalim* have published translations from the Yiddish, hopeful that this might reduce the distance between the *sabra* and his predecessors. Some claim that the *sabra* is beginning to show a taste for these works but there is no evidence in his writing to support these contentions.

It is true that the *sabra* has begun to show evidence of humility generally, and this should sharpen his receptivity. Unfortunately, however, he has been the prey of political parties which dangle honours and ready-made ideologies before him in an effort to attract him into their ranks. Political ideologies prejudice him, limit his receptivity, and warp his interest in literature, even before this interest has become manifest.

* * *

Sabra literature faces a grave crisis also in relation to the Israeli reader. The eastern element of the Israeli population may soon constitute a large proportion of Israel's book audience. Certainly, this will be true in another half-decade. The *sabra*, self-centred is a depicter of moods, not a teller of tales. The eastern Jew, like the Arab, although outwardly passive, is a man of impassioned attitudes. The *sabra*, although basically an activist, is resigned to or affects resignation towards life. How can his writing appeal to the eastern Jew? Nor can it at the present stage, appeal to the Western Jew whose sophisticated tastes and catholic interests transcend anything the *sabra* writer is now able to offer.

(This is the last of three articles on Modern Hebrew Literature, of which the first two appeared in our issues of November 13 and 20.)

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

THE CHIEF RABBI

MESSAGE TO ROYAL FAMILY

On the eve of the departure of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their Commonwealth tour, the Chief Rabbi sent the following message:

On behalf of the Jewish Communities of the British Commonwealth I beg to tender to Your Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh loyal and heartfelt good wishes on Your tour of the Commonwealth and fervent prayers for Your safe return.

(Sgd.) *Israel Brodie*,
Chief Rabbi.

OPPOSES ZIONIST AID FOR EDUCATION

While approving the activities of the Jewish Agency in conducting seminars for the study of Hebrew and Jewish classics, the Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie told delegates to the annual conference of the Mizrahi Organisation that there was one sphere of Jewish education "wherein it is unnecessary and it may even be harmful for the Jewish Agency to come to the assistance of our community," namely the education of children.

In his Presidential Address to the conference at Westcliffe on Sunday night the Chief Rabbi declared: "Not a single penny of Jewish Agency funds should be spent on Jewish education whether in Hebrew classes, Talmud Torahs, day schools, secondary schools, public schools or kindergartens.

State Aid Being Obtained: "Our community can and must maintain those institutions: in the case of day schools and secondary schools, State aid is being or can be obtained.

"I therefore most strongly advise the Zionist organisations and groups who have begun to make approaches, however well-intentioned, to offer financial assistance to some of our day schools to desist. I make the same request to the Mizrahi of this country. I am not unaware of the educational situation in the community. It has many faults and gaps.

"I realise that the aim and content of Jewish education must be restated, revitalised and enriched in the light of our present circumstances.

"One thing must however be emphasised. When we in this country speak of Jewish education, we mean religious Jewish education. But all this must be the concern of the community through

its own different communal organisations. Any extra funds must be and can be found amongst ourselves.

Opposes Diversion of Zionist Funds: "I am opposed to the diversion of any money collected under Zionist auspices or derived from funds intended and needed for Israel being granted or loaned to any Jewish school even without conditions of administrative representation or the right of educational advice or interference."



The Chief Rabbi with Zionist leaders—the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom and Dr. I. S. Fox.

The Chief Rabbi said he was convinced of the necessity for the continuance of the Mizrahi and other organisations which "seek through appropriate channels to impress and secure the paramountcy of the principles and laws of the Torah in the fields of legislation and particularly in the educational system."

On Marriage Laws: He expressed "strong resentment" at the recent attacks on Jewish religious laws of marriage and divorce. "uttered in certain Zionist organs as well as from a Zionist platform. The attacks, however motivated, indicate that those responsible for them ignore, or are wilfully ignorant of, the fundamental Jewish ideas of marriage and family life. There is one Torah for the Jew in Israel and the Jew outside Israel. Our marriage laws are religious laws."

DIASPORA AND ZIONISM

A REPORTED INTERVIEW WITH BEN-GURION

An account of an interview with Premier Ben-Gurion given by Dr. Herzl Rosenblum, editor of the Israel evening

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newspaper, *Yediot Achronot*, has been described as "unauthorised" and "inaccurate" by the Prime Minister's Office in Israel.

Dr. Rosenblum had reported in his newspaper that, during an interview in Tiberias, Mr. Ben-Gurion told him there were "no more Zionists in the Diaspora." He had attacked Zionist leaders who refused to settle in Israel. "Why should members of their communities come here if they themselves do not?" *Yediot Achronot* reported the Premier as saying.

Hebrew Makes A Jew: What one should look for at present are not Zionists but Jews and "what I call a Jew is one who gives a Hebrew education to his children," the reported interview continues. "Without a strong Hebrew movement in the Diaspora, the whole Jewish nation would face assimilation."

The story appeared in *Yediot Achronot's* Friday evening edition. On Saturday came the repudiation from the Prime Minister's office. Dr. Rosenblum was unrepentant.

Although he may not have used the actual phrases spoken by the Premier, "I wrote down the words as I heard them," he said.

On Sunday most of the Israel dailies reprinted lengthy extracts of the *Yediot Achronot* interview and it was popularly believed that the views expressed, though described as unauthorised, were not altogether an inaccurate version of Ben-Gurion's views.

ZIONIST FEDERATION WEST CENTRAL BRAINS TRUST

Questions on the effect of changes in the political situation which would result from the British evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone, on the effect of American influence in the U.N. as regards Israel, and on German reparations, were among subjects discussed at a recent Brains Trust arranged by the West Central Zionist Society.

The panel—consisting of Mr. P. Williams, Mr. R. Fletcher and Mr. M. Levene with Mr. I. G. Miller as question-master—showed marked differences of opinion particularly on the U.N. question.

While Mr. Fletcher considered that America exercised no greater influence over the smaller states than was normal for one of the Great Powers, his colleagues believed that it did in fact exercise undue influence through its financial aid programmes.

Reparations: Mr. Levene insisted that under no circumstances would German Reparations payments be regarded as "blood money," nor as amends for the loss of millions of Jewish lives.

Reparations were a token payment for property formerly belonging to Jews where no living claimants could be found.

Edgware Z.S.: At a Brains Trust last week a team consisting of Mrs. Janus Cohen, Mr. A. Kramer, Mr. P. Williams and Miss B. J. Barwell answered questions relating to Zionist and communal issues.

There was an emphatic "yes" in reply to the question: "Do we need Zionist societies in the diaspora now that the State is established?" It was pointed out that the purpose of the Zionist movement was not solely the creation of a Jewish State, and that Zionist societies could forge the link between Israel and Diaspora Jewry.

Other points made were:

¶ The development of the Negev is the key to the agricultural economy of Israel and is a challenge to Western Jewry (Mr. Kramer).

¶ The problem of dual loyalty only arose in the minds of those who had no strong and positive Jewish background; these were the people who in pre-State days had been non- or anti-Zionist because they were afraid that Zionism would prejudice their status as Englishmen (Miss Barwell).

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

"VIEWS ON JEWISH TOPICS"

Major Trends in Modern Hebrew Literature

Lecture by

DR. R. J. ZWI WERBLOWSKY

In the chair: DR. I. S. FOX

Monday, 30th November, 1953, at 8 p.m.

Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/44 Great Windmill Street, W.1

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d. extra.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 29th November

WEMBLEY & DISTRICT Z.S., Synagogue New Hall, Forty Ave., Wembley. Whist Drive and Card Evening (in support of the J.N.F.). Admission 2s. 6d. (including refreshments). 7.30 p.m.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (N.W.) 46 Menelik Road, N.W.2. (Trolley buses to Lichfield Road, off Cricklewood Lane; or 16 Bus to Minster Road). "The Most Urgent Task of Israel Today"—talk by Dr. J. Heller. 7.45 p.m.

Monday, 30th November

ZIONIST FEDERATION. Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/44 Gt. Windmill Street, W.1. Dr. R. J. Z. Werblowsky on: "Major Trends in Modern Hebrew Literature." In the chair: Dr. I. S. Fox. 8 p.m.

CLAPTON Z.S. Zion House, 75 Cazenove Road, N.16. Bernard B. Gillis, Esq., M.A., on: "Jewry in a World of Tension." In the chair: I. E. Gilbey, Esq. 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 1st December

ILFORD & DISTRICT Z.S., 4 Lord Ave., Ilford (by courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Bennett). Dov Sinai, Esq., on: "Arab-Israel Relations." 8.30 p.m.

"THE NEGEV as a Challenge to Science and Technology." Address by Ritchie Calder, Science Editor of "News Chronicle," Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. Rt.-Hon. Lord Silkin, P.C., in Chair. All welcome. 2s. 6d. Members of Technion Society free. 8 p.m.

Thursday, 3rd December

STAMFORD HILL & DISTRICT Z.S. in conjunction with the **HARMONY CLUB,** Springfield Hall, 139 Upper Clapton Road, E.5. Grand Chanukah Concert. Patron: The Mayor of Stoke Newington Cllr. S. Fisher, J.P. Artists: Shoshanah Bergmann, Henry Noble, Van Dyle, Handel Rosen, Margo-Lita, David Shap (compere) and S. Kisilevsky. In the chair: H. Conway, Esq. 8.15 p.m.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD & MAIDA VALE Z.S. Arts Centre, 1 Broadhurst Gdns., N.W.6. Chanukah Neshef and Dance. Address by the Rev. Dr. S. Goldman. Rev. M. Sachter will kindle the lights. Admission (incl. refreshments) 3s. 6d. 8 p.m. till 11.30 p.m.

Saturday, 5th December

THEODOR HERZL (HAMPSTEAD) Z.S. Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Chanukah Neshef. The Rev. E. Lewandowski will kindle the lights. Recital by Mrs. Alice Freeman (Soprano). Admission (incl. refreshments) 2s. 6d. 8 p.m.

Sunday, 6th December

GEULAH ZIONIST SOCIETY/BAR KOCHBA, LONDON, presents a Chanuka Dinner and Ball at the Savoy Hotel Lancaster Room. Reception 6.45 p.m. Dinner 7.30 p.m. Dance till 1 a.m., to Rudy Rome and his Albany Orchestra. Admission 2½ gns. Tickets from Miss R. Gruen, 27 Upper Park Road, London, N.W.3.



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IN BETH HA'EMEK NOW

Travelling leisurely along the roads of Western Galilee one is in the country of olives and carobs, of figs and tobacco; of gently sloping hills covered with pine brushwood and of melon fields in valleys.

In such a landscape stands Beth Ha'emek, surrounded by Arab villages. Beth Ha'emek has a chequered history. Founded by a group from Hungary, its original settlers could not make a success of their land. The main reason was the lack of water. For several years, the inhabitants struggled on, and then gave up. But the kibbutz was there, it could not be abandoned—and a new group of people took it over and were more successful.

Cup of Tea: Late one Friday afternoon we arrived at Beth Ha'emek. We asked to see the secretary, and were conducted to his house. There, on a Scotch plaid sat a blond family: father, mother, a baby and a visitor sitting on the grass lawn. They were speaking English! "Have a cup of tea," they said.

The blond young man was the secretary of the kibbutz; his name is Ivor Golker. He told us that the kibbutz had now about 140 members. Hungarian, English and Dutch. When part of the population of Beth Ha'emek decided to leave, those Hungarians who wanted to remain, began to look for new members. The kibbutz was founded in 1949 and had had a miserable existence until the split which occurred in 1951. The forty Hungarians who remained invited a group of English and Dutch Jews training at another kibbutz to come and settle with them. The offer was accepted. At present, there are in Beth Ha'emek some 60 English, 45 Dutch and 45 Hungarians. There also are 25 children of kindergarten age and younger.

Water problem: Although scarcity of water remained unrelieved, the new arrivals made the kibbutz prosper. They even adopted a group of Youth Aliya children from Morocco. The emphasis is on the word **adopted:** for these 35 children between 12 and 13 are not trainees: they are wards of the kibbutz whose members have adopted and educated them as its own children, with a view to making them full members of the kibbutz. The children have their own premises, teachers and instructors, but are considered part of the kibbutz.

WHERE NEW TASKS OF J.N.F. LIE



"When we have grown middle-aged," said Ivor Golker, whose own baby is only 8 months old, "our own oldest children will be in their early teens and not yet any help to us. It is these adopted youngsters who will step in and take over some of the work. We now have three generations: ourselves, these 'teenagers, and the small children. This is a perfect arrangement. The youngsters will be fully-fledged farmers.

Beth Ha'emek has 3,000 dunams of J.N.F. land, not all of which is arable. Until now they have specialised exclusively in dry farming, including cattle and sheep. The kibbutz is a member of the Israel Sheepbreeders Association and owns 350 sheep, besides 80 heads of cattle. The main crops are wheat and maize, and part of the land is sown with tobacco. Absence of water prevented them until very recently from having any irrigated crops. The main crops are fig and olive, which are also processed in the kibbutz. The 80 dunams of superb quality figs are to be increased next year, as are the 700 dunams of olives.

46th boring: The main problem of Beth Ha'emek was solved only recently, when, after years of fruitless well boring, water was finally found. "We had completely despaired of ever finding water. Our water was brought to us in tanks, and we had just enough for cook-

ing, washing and personal use. No lawns, no gardens, not even a small patch of vegetables near the houses. Every time we thought we had struck water we had a celebration. But each time the well that looked so promising, dried up after a few days or weeks. But finally, the 46th boring struck a plentiful source of water. It is only six weeks since we had it and already—look at this lawn around the house! Look at the flower beds! We now get 120 cubic metres per hour. It is enough to supply all our needs and to allow us to grow our own irrigated vegetables." Indeed, the luscious lawns before the houses looked as if they had been there for years.

"We are ordinary people in an ordinary kibbutz," said the secretary, after showing us around. "But we are devoted to this place, which is beautiful and fertile now that it has water. And, please, when writing about our kibbutz, do not forget to say that our main industry and pride is our fig-drying plant, which dries and presses the figs, making them ready for sale and for export. Now, with the arrival of water, we will have another industry: an olive-pickling plant. What with these two industries, and our crops, we need no other industries. We are a one hundred per cent agricultural kibbutz."

Malkah Raymist.

J P A - J N F NEWS

KEREN KAYEMETH BILL IN KNESSET

The Knesset has passed the second and third readings of the Keren Kayemeth Bill. This enables registration of the J.N.F. as an Israel company and gives the K.K.L. certain priorities in the acquisition of land.

With the exception of the Communists who voted against the Bill, the entire House approved it. Referring to the new measure, Dr. Abraham Granott, chairman of the K.K.L. Board of Directors, told a conference of Youth organisations in Jerusalem last week that eighty per cent. of land in Jewish hands now belonged to the Jewish National Fund.

"PENN-ISRAEL AMITY WOOD"

John Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, has arrived in Israel as guest of the Government and the United Jewish Appeal. Among his earliest engagements was to plant the first saplings in the 30,000-tree wood to be known as the "Penn-Israel Amity Wood", situated on the slopes of Eshtaol, birthplace of Samson, in the Jerusalem Corridor. Others who took part in planting saplings included Dr. Walter Eytan of the Foreign Ministry and Dr. Granott.

American Attaché Milton greeted the gathering on behalf of the U.S. Embassy, and Governor Fine spoke enthusiastically of Israel's achievements.

LEAH PREVEZER HALL IN NEW K.H. HEADQUARTERS

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, attended the official opening a fortnight ago of the Leah Prevezer Hall in the New K.H. headquarters in Tel Aviv. The hall was endowed by Mr. Jack Prevezer, the well-known Brighton Zionist figure, in memory of his wife who died in an aeroplane accident two years ago. Both Mr. Prevezer and his daughter were present.

Speakers: Presiding at the ceremony was Mr. Zvi Herman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and addresses were delivered by Rabbi Unterman, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Mr. Harry Shine, executive director of the Joint Palestine Appeal, Mr. M. Ussoskin for the Keren Hayesod, Mrs. Sless for the Brighton Ladies' Guild and Mr. Shlomo Temkin representing Anglo-Jewish settlers in Israel.

Unveiling the commemorative wall tablet, Mr. Prevezer thanked the Keren Hayesod and all those who had co-operated to honour his late wife. Cantor Meisels of the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem, recited El Molei Rachamim and the proceedings terminated with a Psalm and Kaddish by Mr. Prevezer.

AVNER IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. Gershon Avner, who was recently appointed Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in London, was the principal guest at the annual Blue and White Ball of the Birmingham J.N.F. Commission.



Mr. Jack Prevezer

MANCHESTER'S SIXTH BLUE AND WHITE BALL

By the time Manchester's celebrated Jewish Sportsmen's Committee have completed the Sixth Blue and White Ball, due to take place on December 3 at the Midland Hotel, it is estimated that more than £45,000 will have been raised from this function since its inauguration in 1948.

For a charge of ten guineas per ticket, guests have the entertainment of two of Britain's most famous bands, under Joe Loss and Edmundo Ros, and for the whole evening, drinks are "on the house." The satisfaction of those attending is evidenced by the fact that every Blue and White Ball so far in Manchester has been a complete sell-out.

Another unusual feature of this function is that the total expenses are borne by the members of the Jewish Sportsmen's Committee themselves, so that the whole of the gross proceeds are handed over to the Jewish National Fund.

Those wishing to share in this evening's entertainment should enquire for a ticket from Mr. L. Barclay, 60 Mosley Street, Manchester, 1. (Telephone CENTral 6708). There may still be a few available tickets, but prospective guests should hurry.

J.P.A. Year Book 1954

The Joint Palestine Appeal is glad to announce that the 1954 edition of the J.P.A. Year Book containing a register of contributors to the 1953 Appeal is now in preparation.

Names of donors to the general appeal and the Kol Nidre Appeal may still be included if cheques are received by this office not later than November 30.

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50 trees in memory of Rose Battsek, their beloved wife and mother, by Kurt and Micha. New Year 5714.

Glasgow

100 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. Krantz on their 44th Wedding Anniversary. 30th September.

Leeds

50 trees in the names of Joan Lewis and Dr. Aubrey Levine, on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 19th August.

18 trees by Leeds Zionist Council in the name of Aubrey Monsby on the occasion of his Marriage to Mary Abrahamson in recognition of his devoted services as an Hon. Officer of the Council. 18th August.

15 trees in the names of Dr. Albert Maurice Brill and Miss Joyce Levin on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bridegroom. 22nd July.

13 trees in the name of Lloyd Andrew Frost on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 17th October.

13 trees in the name of Paul Raphael Hyams on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 3rd October.

Southport

25 trees in the name of Irvine Robert Bieber on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 3rd October.

18 trees in the names of Mr. Leslie Landsmand and Miss Daniele Laurier on the occasion of their Marriage by the Southport J.N.F. Commission. 11th October.

Sunderland

18 trees in the name of Mrs. Sonia Pearlman on the occasion of Rosh Hashana by her daughters. 5714.

Worcester

12 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Zuck by Mr. and Mrs. H. Reece on the occasion of the Barmitzvah of their son Gordon, in grateful appreciation of the guidance and teaching he received. 29th Cheshvan, 5714.

**INTER-COMMISSION
CO-OPERATION PRODUCES
ALBERT HALL SUCCESS**

The co-operative venture undertaken by West Ham, Edgware and South-West Essex Commissions to organise a boxing tournament at the Albert Hall proved a full vindication of an ambitious proposal.

Individually the Commissions could not have tackled a function of this size, but together they managed to see it successfully through and to produce a substantial sum for the Jewish National Fund.

An *ad hoc* boxing committee under the leadership of Mr. Charles Molen of West Ham took charge of the organisation. He and his fellow workers are to be congratulated. Members of the committee were: J. Rees, W. Hersham, S. Royce, H. Angel, A. Weinberg, A. Winterman, H. B. Fox, M. Bodinitz, D. Fane, S. Zilesnick, C. Stein, Mrs. M. Harris, M. Ross, J. Meltzer, and H. I. Lightstone.

K.K.L. IN SCANDINAVIA

Dr. J. Maitlis, K.K.L. Head Office emissary to European countries for economic and financial matters, has just completed a tour of Norway, Sweden and Finland, in all the principal cities of which he addressed meetings.

While in Scandinavia, Dr. Maitlis transacted important economic business on behalf of Head Office and negotiated the transmittance of a number of legacies.

**THE HALF YEARLY
YOUTH
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE
DRIVE**

in aid of

The Jewish National Fund

is being held

during the month of

NOVEMBER, 1953

Organised by the Zionist Youth Council of
Gt. Britain and Ireland in conjunction with
the Youth Department of the J.N.F.,
65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

**INScribed IN THE
GOLDEN BOOK**
London

Dolly and Sydney Landau, on the occasion of their Silver Wedding with warm appreciation of their outstanding Zionist work by the Ealing J.N.F. Commission. 14th October.

Manchester

Mr. and Mrs. H. Diamond on the occasion of their Pearl Wedding by their daughter Nancy, son-in-law and grand daughter. 19th August, 1923/1953.

★

Frank and Beatrice Goldstone, on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by their children Maurice, Leonard and Ruth. 15th August, 1928/1953.

★

Pauline Haffner and Charles Gillis on the occasion of their Marriage at the Higher Broughton Synagogue by their parents, Mrs. Fanny Gillis and Mr. Gedalia Haffner. 27th October.

Brighton

Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Goldbloom, by the Guests of the Norfolk Hotel—Rosh Hashana, 5714.

Glasgow

Harold Gaya, on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents, grandparents, uncles and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gaya, Mr. and Mrs. J. Salamon, Mr. P. Salamon, Dr. and Mrs. A. Salmon, and Dr. D. Salmon. 17th October.

Westcliff

Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiner, by the Southend and Westcliff J.N.F. Commission on the occasion of Mr. Weiner's farewell visit and in recognition of his help and guidance given to this Commission. 10th November.

WILLESDEN J.P.A. COMMITTEE

A resolution that the Willesden community participate in the 1953 J.P.A. campaign was unanimously passed at the synagogue office on November 19.

When a meeting to discuss future arrangements of this committee was held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Cinna.

This community will therefore undertake the new campaign under the able leadership of Mr. Cinna himself, and with Rabbi M. Spira and Mr. A. Margulies as the joint-presidents. They affirm that in the circumstances of Israel's present crisis, they will make their 1953 effort more successful than in any other year.

JPA - JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

LIVERPOOL

The Consul and First Secretary of the Israel Embassy, Mr. Rehavam Amir, was present at last week's debutantes' ball in Liverpool in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust. Other guests were the Lord and Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Myer Max, functions chairman, presided.

Mr. Amir paid tribute to the hard work which had produced the revival of Liverpool after the ravages of the war. The city, he said, was an example of a people's determination to recover.

Israel Link: He was particularly pleased to visit for the first time a city which was the home town of many Jews with whom he had been associated in Israel. "I feel we owe a deep debt not only to their families, but also to the community which parted with these youngsters who are today playing an important part in the upbuilding of the country."

GLASGOW J.N.F. BALL

Last Saturday, the ballroom of the Central Hotel, Glasgow, was filled to capacity when the J.N.F. functions committee, in association with the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest committee, held a dinner dance, featuring a Dior fashion show.

Some fifty styles from the latest Dior collection were modelled by six of London's leading mannequins, and the compère for the show was M. Marcel Fenez, Christian Dior's London director.

Mr. Sydney Dalziel, chairman of the functions committee presided at the dinner and Mr. A. A. Collins, J.P., president of the committee, introduced M. Fenez.

The functions committee are to be congratulated on this magnificent and most successful function. As a result of this ball, and the beautiful brochure produced for it, over £800 was raised.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 29th November

SOUTHEND & DISTRICT J.N.F. COMMISSION. Reception on completion of Feitelson Tree Nursery at the West-Ward Hotel, 2.45 p.m. Guest Speakers: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, Mr. M. Weiner, Rabbi P. Shebson.

Wednesday, 2nd December

DALSTON. Gala Performance (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust) at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, E.1, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 1 gn., 10/6, 7/6 and 5/-, obtainable from Mr. E. Chanan, 407 Kingsland Road, E.8, CLIssold 3049, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Thursday, 3rd December

MANCHESTER JEWISH SPORTSMEN'S COMMITTEE, Sixth Blue and White Ball. Dancing to the music of Joe Loss and Edmundo Ros. Tickets: £10 10s. 0d. from Mr. L. Barclay, 60, Mosley Street, Manchester 1. Tel: CENTral 6708. Buffet and dinner 8 p.m. —midnight.

Tuesday, 8th December

HENDON. Chanukah Dance at the Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4, at 7.30 p.m. Dancing to Maurice Sinclair and his Society Orchestra. Tombola. Tickets 10/6, from Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDON 6926, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Thursday, 10th December

WEST HAM JUNIOR J.N.F. COMMISSION. Buffet Ball, Brent Bridge Hotel. Nat Temple and his Band. Catering by Schaverien. Tickets 25s. from Miss E. A. Waldman, 63 Claremont Road, E.7; Miss S. Soester, 17 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.6; Mr. A. Green, 95 Valley Drive, N.W.9 and Pope's Garage, 94 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Our report on the proceedings of the annual conference omitted, through a regrettable oversight, to make note of the work done by Miss Beatrice Barwell as chairman of the Youth and Education committee. Miss Barwell played a valuable part in its deliberations, and she also participated in the general discussion. As vice-chairman of the J.N.F. Education Department, Miss Barwell has for long been a key figure in the fostering of the role of education in J.N.F. activities.

This week's best boxes

LONDON	£	s.	d.	Dr. S. Rummelsburg, 299 Chapeltown Rd., 7	2	12	0
North				Mr. & Mrs. B. Young, "Greystones," Rind Road, Shadwell ...	2	12	0
Per Mrs. Zinkin, Sec. Cockfosters and Southgate Synagogue, proceeds of Concert Collection, March 26, 1953 ...	8	0	0	Mr. H. Jackson, 408 Street Lane, 7 ...	2	12	0
Mrs. Karmel, 109 Evering Road ...	6	5	0	Mr. J. Harrison, 11 Bank Street, 1 ...	2	12	0
Mr. Sigler, 15 Manor Drive ...	3	13	6	Mr. L. Leviten, 28 The Fairway, Alwoodley Lane ...	2	12	0
Mrs. C. Sigler, 62 Chase Way ...	3	0	6	Mr. B. Taylor, 66 Alwoodley Lane ...	2	12	0
Mr. Harvey, 9 Dorchester Court, Colney Hatch Lane ...	2	10	0	Dr. L. J. Richmond, 368 Alwoodley Lane	2	12	0
Mrs. Bratt, 11 Morton Way ...	2	2	6	Mrs. Zucker, 620 Harrogate Rd., Alwoodley	2	12	0
Rev. Greenspan, 26 Carlton Mansions	2	0	0	Mr. R. Lyons Q.C., 6 Sandhill Oval, Alwoodley ...	2	12	0
East				Mr. N. Silman, 668 Scott Hall Road, 7 ...	2	12	0
Mr. I. J. Simon, 2 Ramsey Street ...	8	3	6	Mrs. H. Freedman, 1a Wetherby Road, 8 ...	2	12	0
Mr. Conn, 1 Oley Place ...	7	16	0	Dr. C. Morris, 620 Harrogate Rd., Alwoodley	2	12	0
Mr. D. Kitchenoff, 39 Carisbrooke Road ...	5	0	3	Mr. J. Morris, 19 Park Lane, 8 ...	2	12	0
Mr. Abraham, 84 Chestnut Avenue ...	2	1	5	Mr. A. Morris, 12 West Park Crescent, 8	2	12	0
West				Mr. D. Fox, 16 Oakwood Park, 8 ...	2	12	0
Mr. Wolliner, 87 Dean Street ...	2	2	0	Mr. A. Phillipson, 15 Alwoodley Lane ...	2	12	0
North-West				MANCHESTER			
Mr. D. Cakden, 32c Christchurch Avenue	6	15	3	Dr. N. Shlosberg, 26 Trafford Road, Salford, 5 ...	7	12	0
Mr. Nevill, 43 Sta erton Road ...	6	0	0	Mrs. Craft, 42 Richmond Ave., Prestwich	4	14	0
Mr. L. Gersten, 45 Hanover Gate Mansions	4	3	6	Mrs. Marks, 4 Butt Hill Drive, Prestwich	4	6	5
Mrs. F. Weston, 12 St. Stephen's Close ...	3	13	0	Mrs. P. Mann, 22 Brantwood Rd., Salford, 7	3	9	6
Miss Rita Roberts, 1j Hyde Park Mansions	3	10	0	Dr. S. H. Berwitz, 8 Oak Road, 20 ...	3	8	7
Mr. Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane ...	3	10	0	Mrs. Silverman, 3 Park Court, Park Rd., 8	3	4	4
Mr. S. Senet, 91c Hyde Park Mansions ...	3	0	0	Mr. M. Green (Three sons), 54 Faulkner Street, 1 ...	3	3	0
Mr. L. Gordon, 58 Paddock Road ...	3	0	0	Mr. Friedland, "Highfields," Upton, Macclesfield ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Ingram, 141 Chatsworth Road ...	2	15	4	Mr. S. Green, 60 Mosley Street, 1 ...	2	9	6
Mr. D. Inwald, 21/23 High Road ...	2	14	0	SUNDERLAND			
Mrs. J. Biron, 49 Dartmouth Road ...	2	9	0	Beth Hamedrash Collection ...	12	0	0
Mr. B. Waller, 7 Connaught Drive ...	2	4	6	Mr. A. Refson, 3 Richard Avenue ...	3	12	6
Mr. J. Sheinman, 4 Berkeley Court ...	2	0	0	Mr. S. Isaacs, 69 Alexandra Road ...	3	6	6
Mr. H. Moss, 1 Blackstone Road ...	2	0	0	Mr. P. Pearlman, 33 Richard Avenue ...	2	10	0
Mr. Michaelson, 144 Brondesbury Park ...	2	0	0	Mr. S. Cohen, 62 Barnes Park Road ...	2	2	0
Mr. S. Tischler, 16 Beaufort Drive ...	2	0	0	Mr. J. Penn, 3 Valebrooke ...	2	6	0
Edgware				Mr. Bloom, 5 Valebrooke ...	2	12	0
Mr. J. Mossack, 80 Park Avenue ...	4	14	0	Dr. B. Gordon, 4 South Hill Crescent ...	3	0	0
Mr. M. L. Levinger, 10 The Rise ...	2	9	0	SWANSEA			
Mr. J. Mossack, 80 Park Avenue ...	2	0	6	Mr. J. Gross, 19 Glanbrydan Avenue ...	4	2	6
LEEDS				Mrs. S. Freedman, 94 Ynysir Road, Ynysir, Rhondda ...	3	7	6
Mr. S. Goldthorpe, 17 Southlands Ave., 7	4	7	6	Mrs. Wineberg, Ernad Place ...	2	10	0
Dr. M. Sherwin, 651 Scott Hall Road, 7 ...	2	12	0	Mr. W. Hyman, 43 Eaton Crescent ...	2	6	0
Mr. H. Kleinman, 6 Falkland Grove, 7 ...	2	12	0	Mrs. B. Deggots, 14 Union Street ...	2	4	0
Mr. E. Austin, 1 Park Square, 1 ...	2	12	0	Mr. S. Beckman, 36 Ffynone Terrace ...	2	2	1
Mr. H. Segal, 332 Harrogate Road, 7 ...	2	12	0				
Mr. L. Isaacs, 15 Falkland Mount, 7 ...	2	12	0				
Mr. H. Pitchon, 11 Sandmoor Avenue, Alwoodley ...	2	12	0				

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